

(2) *Annual declaration on past activities.* You must complete the Certification Form and Form UDOC (consisting of two pages). Attach Form A as appropriate; Form B is optional.

(c) *“Declared” UDOC plant sites.* A plant site that produced by synthesis in excess of 200 metric tons aggregate of all UDOCs (including all PSF-chemicals), or that comprises at least one plant that produced by synthesis in excess of 30 metric tons of an individual PSF-chemical during the previous year, is a “declared” UDOC plant site. A plant site that submitted an initial declaration for 1996 and/or annual declaration on past activities for 1997 or 1998 is a “declared” UDOC plant site for the years declared.

(d) *Routine inspections of declared UDOC plant sites.* A “declared” UDOC plant site is subject to routine inspection by the Organization for the Prohi-

bition of Chemical Weapons (see part 716 of this subchapter) if it produced by synthesis during the previous calendar year more than 200 metric tons aggregate of UDOCs. A plant site that submitted an initial declaration for 1996 and/or annual declaration on past activities for 1997 or 1998, and exceeded the inspection threshold, is also subject to a routine inspection.

#### § 715.2 Frequency and timing of declarations.

Declarations required under this part must be postmarked by the appropriate dates identified in Table 1 of this section. Required declarations include:

(a) Initial declaration (production during calendar year 1996).

(b) Annual declaration on past activities (production during the previous calendar year, beginning with 1997).

TABLE 1 TO § 715.2—DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF DECLARATIONS FOR UNSCHEDULED DISCRETE ORGANIC CHEMICAL (UDOC) FACILITIES

Declarations	Applicable forms	Due dates
Initial Declaration (calendar year 1996)—Declared plant site ...	Certification, UDOC, A (as appropriate), B (optional).	March 30, 2000.
Annual Declaration on Past Activities (previous calendar year, starting with 1997)—Declared plant site.	Certification, UDOC, A (as appropriate), B (optional).	For 1997, 1998, and 1999 March 30, 2000. Thereafter, February 28.

#### § 715.3 Amended declaration.

(a) Amended declarations are required to correct certain inaccuracies in a previously submitted declaration. These amended declarations are necessary to change a production range above the amount originally declared, or the production of a PSF-chemical above 30 metric tons by a plant not previously counted as a PSF-plant.

(b) Changes that do not directly affect the purpose of the Convention, such as changes to a company name, address, point of contact, or non-substantive typographical errors, do not require submission of an amended declaration and may be corrected in subsequent declarations.

(c) If you are required to submit an amended declaration pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, you must complete and submit a new Certification Form and the specific form(s) being amended (e.g., annual declara-

tion on past activities). Only complete that portion of each form that amends the previously submitted information.

#### SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO PART 715—DEFINITION OF AN UNSCHEDULED DISCRETE ORGANIC CHEMICAL

Unscheduled discrete organic chemical means any chemical: (1) belonging to the class of chemical compounds consisting of all compounds of carbon except for its oxides, sulfides and metal carbonates identifiable by chemical name, by structural formula, if known, and by Chemical Abstract Service registry number, if assigned; and (2) that is not contained in the Schedules of Chemicals (see Supplements No. 1 to parts 712 through 714 of this subchapter). Unscheduled discrete organic chemicals subject to declaration under this part are those produced by synthesis that are isolated for use or sale as a specific end-product.

NOTE: Carbon oxides consist of chemical compounds that contain only the elements carbon and oxygen and have the chemical formula  $C_xO_y$ , where x and y denote integers.

The two most common carbon oxides are carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Carbon sulfides consist of chemical compounds that contain only the elements carbon and sulfur, and have the chemical formula C<sub>a</sub>S<sub>b</sub>, where a and b denote integers. The most common carbon sulfide is carbon disulfide (CS<sub>2</sub>). Metal carbonates consist of chemical compounds that contain a metal (i.e., the Group I Alkalies, Groups II Alkaline Earths, the Transition Metals, or the elements aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, tin, lead, bismuth or polonium), and the elements carbon and oxygen. Metal carbonates have the chemical formula M<sub>d</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>e</sub>, where d and e denote integers and M represents a metal. Common metal carbonates are sodium carbonate (Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) and calcium carbonate (CaCO<sub>3</sub>). In addition, metal carbides or other compounds consisting of only a metal, as described above, and carbon (e.g., calcium carbide (CaC<sub>2</sub>)), are exempt from declaration requirements (see § 715.1(a)(2)(ii)(D) of this part).

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO PART 715—EXAMPLES OF UNSCHEDULED DISCRETE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (UDOCs) AND UDOC PRODUCTION**

(1) Examples of UDOCs not subject to declaration include:

(i) UDOCs produced coincidentally as by-products that are not isolated for use or sale as a specific end product, and are routed to, or escape from, the waste stream of a stack, incinerator, or waste treatment system or any other waste stream;

(ii) UDOCs, contained in mixtures, which are produced coincidentally and not isolated for use or sale as a specific end-product;

(iii) UDOCs produced by recycling (i.e., involving one of the processes listed in paragraph (3) of this supplement) of previously declared UDOCs;

(iv) UDOCs produced by the mixing (i.e., the process of combining or blending into one mass) of previously declared UDOCs; and

(v) Intermediate UDOCs used in a single or multi-step process to produce another declared UDOC.

(2) Examples of UDOCs that you must declare under part 715 include, but are not limited to, the following, unless they are not isolated for use or sale as a specific end product:

(i) Acetophenone (CAS # 98-86-2);

(ii) 6-Chloro-2-methyl aniline (CAS # 87-63-8);

(iii) 2-Amino-3-hydroxybenzoic acid (CAS # 548-93-6); and

(iv) Acetone (CAS # 67-64-1).

(3) Examples of activities that are not considered production by synthesis under part 715 and, thus, the end products resulting from such activities would not be declared under part 715, are as follows:

- (i) Fermentation;
- (ii) Extraction;
- (iii) Purification;
- (iv) Distillation; and
- (v) Filtration.

**PART 716—INITIAL AND ROUTINE INSPECTIONS OF DECLARED FACILITIES**

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716.1 General information on the conduct of initial and routine inspections.

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**SUPPLEMENT NO. 1 TO PART 716—NOTIFICATION, DURATION, AND FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS**

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 2 TO PART 716—SCHEDULE 1 MODEL FACILITY AGREEMENT**

**SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 TO PART 716—SCHEDULE 2 MODEL FACILITY AGREEMENT**

**AUTHORITY:** 22 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*; E.O. 13128, 64 FR 36703.

**SOURCE:** 64 FR 73782, Dec. 30, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 716.1 General information on the conduct of initial and routine inspections.**

This part provides general information about the conduct of initial and routine inspections of declared facilities subject to inspection under CWC Verification Annex Part VI (E), Part VII(B), Part VIII(B) and Part IX(B). See part 717 of this subchapter for provisions concerning challenge inspections.

(a) *Overview.* Each State Party to the CWC, including the United States, has agreed to allow certain inspections of declared facilities by inspectors employed by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) to ensure that activities are consistent with obligations under the Convention.